

## WAR TURNS RIVIERA INTO BIG HOSPITAL

Most of Famous Hotels Now Filled With French and British Wounded.

### MANY CONTRASTS SEEN

By MONCURE ROBINSON.

ON BOARD P. L. M. EXPRESS FOR PARIS, Jan. 24.—A hurried departure from Cannes, consequent upon mobilization from to-morrow of all express trains for the transportation of troops north and of wounded south is my excuse for writing you from the train.

The Riviera is one great hospital from Cannes to Nice, from Nice to Beaulieu, and from Beaulieu to Monte Carlo and Cap Martin, and about one-half the best hotels are converted into hospitals, convalescent homes and dispensaries. At Cannes the Carlton Hotel is the largest hospital, with its 1,200 beds not yet quite filled; the Casino is the next largest, accommodating 300 wounded, while the Hotel Gallia is third, with 250 beds. The Beau Rivage is now being prepared by the English at Cannes for the reception of English officers and men exclusively and will therefore be properly organized and managed.

To an American with the high standards of fresh air, cleanliness and comfort which even our poorer hospitals provide, the disorder and lack of ventilation in the French hospitals which I have seen (with three exceptions) is appalling, even where, as in the case of the Cannes Casino, with its floors of parquet or tile and its high ceilings, proper sanitation would be not only possible but easy.

The Casino Municipal de Cannes is perhaps the most interesting of the hospitals on the Riviera to visit, on account of the sad contrast of its present state to that of other and happier days. The vestibule in the Bureau de Reception. The great hall is filled with sixty-eight beds containing the most seriously wounded, on the right in the Salle des Petits Chevaux, and on the left in the Salle des Grands Chevaux. La Boule are sixty beds with the more serious cases; the Salle de Baccarat facing south and flooded with sunshine houses all the signs of rheumatism, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc., while the restaurant, on a level with the terrace and overlooking the blue Mediterranean, brings health and strength to the convalescent, who lack in the sunshine and amid the flowers of the famous gardens. The convalescents alone are allowed fresh air, the other rooms are kept hermetically sealed and the air is beyond the power of polite words to describe.

The Bar Americain with its red tiled floor and white poplin walls, also facing south, is now the scene of operations, and where formerly bottles lined the shelves behind the bar itself are now rows of instruments, and electric baths, rowing machines and various other mechanical contrivances for artificial exercise. The convalescent wounded muscles and restore shattered nerves. These apparatus, donated by a kind foreigner, constitute the only really modern and efficient department of the hospital. The Director and the Docteur-en-Chief occupy the small rooms on the second floor front, where formerly much money changed hands. It is fair to say that in spite of the bad air, the dirty linen and the general disorder the wounded seem happy and comfortable and that only three cases have been lost since the Casino was opened as a hospital in October.

In striking contrast to this lack of system and order is the hospital organized at the Hotel Gallia, where many English nurses are in charge and where large windows thrown open onto balconies admit fresh air and sunshine and where the wounded, many with a rapidity that astounds the French doctors, who shrug their shoulders and exclaim with accents of mixed pleasure and pain, "Mon Dieu! Avec ce courant d'air les pauvres doivent surement mourir." (Heavens! In this draught the poor souls could really die.)

The food, however, in nearly all the hospitals is excellent and not badly served, and champagne is given once a day to the convalescents who need mild alcoholic stimulants.

At Nice there is among others one small hospital, beautifully appointed and efficiently managed by the Princess Eugenie Murat, where many ladies have given their services as well as their financial assistance.

At Monte Carlo there are numerous hospitals and at Cap Martin there is one, all of which are rapidly filling as the trains bear numbers of wounded south. If the French are brave fighters, they are braver still in the way they bear their sufferings—patient, uncomplaining and grateful for the least kindness—and I have seen men with a leg or an arm amputated smilingly adjusting a wooden limb and patiently struggling to use it. "Vive la France!" is all they say and feel.

At Cap Martin great interest centres about the Senegalese barracks, where 1,600 stalwart blacks, larger and better looking than the South African negroes, are drilling under an able command preparatory to leaving in March or April for the front. Although childish in their simplicity, these big men show a surprising aptitude for drill and discipline, and it was most interesting to watch them go through their manoeuvres—rifle drill, marching, running, charging, and most startling of all, their bayonet attacks, in which, rushing forward at great speed in single files, they thrust their bayonets with great force into the receding chests of straw dummies, hung from a row of express trees which lined the barracks walls. Those exercises over the men were set to their lighter tasks of cleaning the horses, cooking lunch, which is done over wood fires in huge cauldrons into which everything in sight is thrown, and those not qualified for these useful occupations are arranged in squads of twelve and are taught to play "blind-man-buff," "follow the leader," and other non-African games, to the amusement of which loud shrieks of merriment testify.

Their quarters are not luxurious but are very clean and each man has his pallet of straw to sleep on, a book for his clothes and a rough lavatory to wash in, where large signs painted above the tubs warn them "not to drink the water while washing"—apparently a Senegalese custom not considered healthy in France! The only complaint of these huge, amiable creatures is the cold, which they find intolerable even when their thermometer registers 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. How will they endure northern France and Belgium in the bitter month of March? The horses too, imported mostly from Tunis and Algeria, suffer dreadfully at first from the cold and later develop colic as warm and furry as a wolfhound. The Senegalese have a great taste for Caporal cigarettes, and a present of 5,000 made them all supremely happy for an afternoon.

## SEES 'ACT OF WAR' IN RHEIMS SHELLING

Moncure Robinson Hears Tower of Cathedral Was Used for Observations.

### "ATROCITIES" DEFINED

By MONCURE ROBINSON.

CHATEAU DE LA BOCCA, CANNES, Jan. 22.—There has been a great deal of vague and somewhat misleading discussion about the partial destruction of Rheims Cathedral, but the consensus among thoughtful people in Paris, both French and American, seems to be that the question of whether the bombardment was or was not a military necessity is a debatable one.

I have been to Rheims, but not at the time the cathedral was bombarded. The facts as I understand them are these:

After their retreat from the Marne the Germans came to a stop in the "Carrières" (quarries) on the heights above Rheims, some ten or twelve kilometers away. The French occupied Rheims, attacking the enemy, and the latter bombarded the town. I have seen war correspondents who were there at that time. They say that the town was full of French soldiers; that the space around the cathedral was crowded with artillery "parked" there; that in the towers there were men on observation and giving signals, and that for two nights there were searchlights in one of the towers. As one correspondent expressed it, "If the French had not taken advantage of the cathedral towers for military purposes, they would have been d—d fools!"

Further, he said that the Red Cross flag was flown from the steeple, and that it should have insured the cathedral against attack; but whether this is true, and if true, whether this flag could be seen at the German lines, some five to ten kilometers distant, is a matter of doubt.

Furthermore, the cathedral, which was being repaired, was almost entirely covered by scaffolding, and that set on fire by German shells caused the greater part of the damage.

The point that should be made clear is this: If one wishes to convince intelligent people that "atrocities" have been committed by the Germans, one must not weaken one's argument by confounding "atrocities" with acts consequent upon war and made necessary by it. For the facts exist which show the bombardment of Rheims and the sack of Louvain as "atrocities," we weaken at once the value of our argument, for the sack of Louvain was one of the greatest atrocities ever perpetrated, while Rheims was bombarded for reasons of war.

In the case of Louvain there was no bombardment. The inhabitants were driven out of the town, many of them murdered in cold blood, or in the case of young men and boys their hands cut off, and the houses were looted and afterward burned. There was no resistance on the part of the inhabitants. The facts exist which show the bombardment of Rheims and the sack of Louvain as "atrocities," we weaken at once the value of our argument, for the sack of Louvain was one of the greatest atrocities ever perpetrated, while Rheims was bombarded for reasons of war.

Finally it is an excess of sentimentality to regard "acts of war" as "atrocities," and is decidedly weakening to the case of actual atrocities, of which there have been in Belgium, France and now in England enough to sustain the indignation of the civilized world against Germany for years to come.

### ROME DENIES VIENNA REPORT.

"Zeit" Said Italy Would Oppose Servia in Albania.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, Feb. 6.—The Foreign Office denies the report printed in the Zeit of Vienna that Italy will not tolerate a Servian invasion of Albania with the object of obtaining an outlet on the Adriatic.

### WAR DELAYS ROYAL WEDDING.

Crown Prince of Greece Was to Have Married in Spring.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ATHENS, via Rome, Feb. 5.—The war has caused the postponement of the wedding of Crown Prince George of Greece and Princess Elizabeth of Rumania. It was to have taken place in the spring.

Prince George is 25 years of age, while the Princess is 21.

### CHARITY WITH DUAL PURPOSE.

Salvation Army's Plan to Help Soldiers and Polish War Here.

Old linen, wounded soldiers of the European war and 200 destitute young women of Greater New York form the combination with which the Salvation Army will begin to-morrow to make charity serve a dual purpose. At the organization's headquarters, 122 West Fourteenth street, 300 women who are out of work and penniless report and will be employed in five hour shifts, working from 7:30 A. M. until 6 P. M. They will receive 15 cents an hour, or 75 cents for the shift day. The young women will prepare bandages and other supplies for wounded soldiers, and their jobs will last as long as the money, the war and the supply of the old linen hold out. The money for the work has been given by wealthy New Yorkers. Col. J. E. Margitt, general manager of the "old linen campaign," expects the project to be a success.

### LINER SINKS IN HARBOR.

Spanish Steamship Alfonso XIII. Springs Leak in Gale.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. SANTANDER, Spain, Feb. 6.—The Spanish Alfonso XIII. of the Compania Transatlantica sprang a leak in a gale in the harbor here to-day and sank. Her crew was saved.

The Alfonso XIII. sailed from Vera Cruz on January 12 for Bilbao, touching at Havana on January 20. The vessel was 2,416 tons, and was built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1888. She was 414.4 feet long and of 48.2 feet beam.

### GARIBALDI GOES TO LONDON.

To Consult Regarding Italian's Standing in Allies' Armies.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Ricotti Garibaldi, son of the liberator, passed through Genoa to-day on his way to Paris and London, where he will consult with M. Millerand, French Minister of War, and Lord Kitchener regarding the standing of the Italian volunteers in the Allies' armies. Two of Gen. Garibaldi's sons have been killed in the service of France.

# B. Altman & Co.

The Merchandise to be offered on Monday in the following interesting Sales (including many American-made articles) is marked at liberal price concessions

**A Special Sale of Wool Dress Fabrics**  
for Spring wear,  
in two interesting selections, as follows:

**Black-and-white Shepherd's Check Materials, 48 inches wide,**  
at \$1.10 per yard  
**And Fine-quality Serge, in black and navy blue, 54 inches wide,**  
at \$1.10 per yard

**Cotton Dress Fabrics**  
One of the attractive offerings for to-morrow will be

**Novelty Cotton Dress Fabrics**  
consisting chiefly of printed and woven velours and embroidered effects in crepes and voiles, at prices reduced to  
48c., 65c., 85c. & \$1.25 per yard

Contemporaneously with the above, a quantity of

**Cotton Tailor Suitings and Soft Sheer Fabrics**  
(arranged in Lengths)

will be on sale at considerably less than the original selling prices.

**A Remarkable Offering of Decorative Lace Pieces**  
(Hand-made Filet)

will present unusual values.  
B. Altman & Co. through their extensive connections are enabled to secure special price advantages, which are exemplified in the following items:

**Hand-made Filet Lace Table Covers**  
at \$3.75, 4.50, 8.50 to 68.00

**Hand-made Filet Lace Scarfs**  
at \$6.75, 8.50, 12.75 to 16.75

**Hand-made Filet Lace Pillow Covers**  
at \$5.85, 7.50, 9.50 to 12.50

An excellent opportunity for the selection of useful wedding and anniversary gifts.

This Sale will take place on the First Floor.

**The Miami Suit**  
(a combination of coat, skirt and pantaloons) for Women and Misses, is now being introduced by B. Altman & Co.

This is a distinctive model that possesses interesting style features not heretofore shown.

**Important Sales of Desirable Dress Silks**  
will be commenced on Monday

**10,000 YARDS OF BLACK SILKS** at the prices quoted will constitute a most interesting offering

**27-inch Black Satin or Rough-finished Pongee** . . . per yard 85c.  
**27-inch Black Habutai Silk (perspiration- and water-proof)** per yard 95c.  
**39-inch Black Chiffon Taffeta** . . . per yard \$1.55  
**38-inch Black Dress Satin (light-weight)** . . . per yard 1.65  
**40-inch Black Chiffon Taffeta** . . . per yard 2.10

**ALSO 20,000 YARDS OF 40-INCH CREPE DE CHINE**  
(heavy quality) . . . at \$1.75 per yard  
in over 75 shades appropriate for afternoon and evening, also in white, ivory and black.

This assortment includes the new American Colors introduced by B. Altman & Co.

Palm Beach, Delaware Peach, Arizona Silver, Oregon Green, Tuxedo Brown, Rocky Mountain Blue, Newport Tan, Gettysburg Gray and Piping Rock

**Another Sale of Women's American-made Underwear**  
has been arranged at the following exceptional prices, which offer concessions equal to those given in the previous Sales of this attractive merchandise.

**MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS**  
**Nightrobes** . . . 75c., 95c., \$1.45, 1.85, 2.50, 2.90 & 3.75  
**Petticoats** . . . 75c., \$1.00, 1.50, 1.85 & 2.90  
**Combination Garments** . . . \$1.00, 1.45, 1.85, 2.10 & 2.90  
**Chemises** . . . 78c., 95c. & 1.15  
**Envelope Chemises** . . . 95c., \$1.45 & 1.65  
**Corset Covers** . . . 55c., 75c. & 1.10  
**Drawers** . . . 48c., 68c., \$1.15, 1.45 & 1.65  
Also Pajamas, of desirable cotton materials . . . per suit 1.00

**SILK UNDERGARMENTS**  
**Nightrobes** . . . \$3.25, 3.45, 4.85 & 6.25  
**Envelope Chemises** . . . 1.90, 3.90 & 4.75  
**Combination Garments** . . . 3.90 & 7.75  
**Knicker Drawers** . . . 1.85 & 2.75  
**Corset Covers** . . . 90c., \$1.50, 1.90 & 2.75

The Silverware Department, located in the Madison Avenue Section of the First Floor, will hold

**An Eventful Sale of Sterling Silverware**  
including Flatware, Hollow Ware, Glass-and-silver Tabware, Vanity Cases, etc., at prices that should command instant attention.

**STERLING SILVER FLATWARE**  
**Knives, per half-doz.** \$6.00 & 6.75  
**Forks, per half-doz.** 8.00 & 8.75  
**Table Spoons, per half-doz.** 8.75  
**Dessert Spoons, per half-doz.** 7.00

**Tea Spoons**  
per half-doz. \$2.65 & 3.50

Also a number of Sterling Silver Fancy Pieces which include:

**Sugar Sifters or Bon Bon Spoons** . . . each 85c.  
**Olive Forks or Spoons, each** 90c.  
**Sugar Shells** . . . each \$1.00  
**Cream Ladles** . . . each \$1.15  
**Lettuce Forks** . . . each 1.45  
**Jelly, Cake or Pie Knives** . . . each 1.65

**Chiffon Taffeta Silk Petticoats**

in the new flare effect, with two graduated plaited ruffles edged with ruching; in black, white and Spring shades, will offer exceptional value at \$5.50

There will also be on Sale at the same time

**Milanese Silk Jersey Petticoats**  
(superior quality)

in various desirable colors, also black or white, with circular flounce and plaiting, at the special price of \$4.85

**Women's Glace Gloves**  
(in white or black)

mousquetaire, sixteen-button length, confidently recommended as to style and wearing quality, will be specially priced at \$1.95 per pair

**A Sale of Women's Shoes, Pumps and Colonial Ties**

will be composed of a number of attractive styles (some of them novelties) which, taking into consideration workmanship and quality, will be unusually low priced at \$4.75 & 5.85 per pair

**Women's Evening Slippers**  
very handsomely brocaded in rich metal effects, will be included in this Sale at . . . per pair \$4.75

Quantities and sizes are limited.  
(Shoe Department, Second Floor)

**Women's Ready-to-wear Department**  
(Third Floor)

**Gowns and Suits**

showing many of the advance Spring styles, will be displayed on Monday and following days, offering a number of entirely new Fashion features.

A visit of inspection is cordially extended and the most courteous attention is assured.

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

Thirty-fourth Street

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fifth Street